



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1877

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AND THE WORDS BECOME
LIVING AND MEAN
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road, Ck., HONGKONG
Prescriptions carefully filled.

No. 19,208 號八零百二千九萬一第 日八廿月十年未己 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號次十月二拾年八國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
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General Managers.

**SPECIAL
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15 % DISCOUNT

on all orders from
15th to 31st DECEMBER
(being 5% in addition to our
usual 10% on account of
high exchange).

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MACGREGOR & CO.**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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Telephone No. 75

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
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NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
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HONGKONG.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GRAND ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CLAYTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1319.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.**
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
2.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
6.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
8.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 30 minutes
SATURDAY.
Extra Car - 11.00 Midnight
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running, at the
same stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Slow	No. 5 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Local
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
CANTON (T.M. Sta. Tm.)	dep.		7.30		7.35		7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00
SHIA LUNG	arr.		7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10
Shum Chun	arr.		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15
Shum Chun	dep.		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20
Shum Chun	arr.		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25
Shum Chun	dep.		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25
Shum Chun	arr.		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30
Shum Chun	dep.		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35
Shum Chun	arr.		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40
Shum Chun	dep.		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45
Shum Chun	arr.		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50
Shum Chun	dep.		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55
Shum Chun	arr.		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00
Shum Chun	dep.		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05
Shum Chun	arr.		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10
Shum Chun	dep.		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15
Shum Chun	arr.		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20
Shum Chun	dep.		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25
Shum Chun	arr.		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30
Shum Chun	dep.		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35
Shum Chun	arr.		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40
Shum Chun	dep.		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45
Shum Chun	arr.		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50
Shum Chun	dep.		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55
Shum Chun	arr.		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00
Shum Chun	dep.		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05
Shum Chun	arr.		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10
Shum Chun	dep.		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15
Shum Chun	arr.		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20
Shum Chun	dep.		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25
Shum Chun	arr.		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30
Shum Chun	dep.		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35
Shum Chun	arr.		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40
Shum Chun	dep.		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45
Shum Chun	arr.		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50
Shum Chun	dep.		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55
Shum Chun	arr.		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00
Shum Chun	dep.		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05
Shum Chun	arr.		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10
Shum Chun	dep.		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15
Shum Chun	arr.		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20
Shum Chun	dep.		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25
Shum Chun	arr.		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30
Shum Chun	dep.		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35
Shum Chun	arr.		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40
Shum Chun	dep.		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45
Shum Chun	arr.		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50
Shum Chun	dep.		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55
Shum Chun	arr.		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00
Shum Chun	dep.		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05
Shum Chun	arr.		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10
Shum Chun	dep.		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15
Shum Chun	arr.		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20
Shum Chun	dep.		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25
Shum Chun	arr.		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30
Shum Chun	dep.		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35
Shum Chun	arr.		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40
Shum Chun	dep.		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45
Shum Chun	arr.		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50
Shum Chun	dep.		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55
Shum Chun	arr.		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00
Shum Chun	dep.		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05
Shum Chun	arr.		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10
Shum Chun	dep.		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15
Shum Chun	arr.		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20
Shum Chun	dep.		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25
Shum Chun	arr.		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30
Shum Chun	dep.		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35
Shum Chun	arr.		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40
Shum Chun	dep.		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45
Shum Chun	arr.		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50
Shum Chun	dep.		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55
Shum Chun	arr.		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00
Shum Chun	dep.		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05
Shum Chun	arr.		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10
Shum Chun	dep.		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15
Shum Chun	arr.		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15		14.20
Shum Chun	dep.		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15		14.20		14.25
Shum Chun	arr.		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15		14.20		14.25		14.30
Shum Chun	dep.		14.05		14.10		14.15		14.20		14.25		14.30		14.35
Shum Chun	arr.		14.10		14.15		14.20		14.25		14.30		14.35		14.40
Shum Chun	dep.		14.15		14.20		14.25		14.30		14.35		14.40		14.45
Shum Chun	arr.		14.20		14.25		14.30		14.35		14.40		14.45		14.50
Shum Chun	dep.		14.25		14.30		14.35		14.40		14.45		14.50		14.55
Shum Chun	arr.		14.30		14.35		14.40		14.45		14.50		14.55		15.00
Shum Chun	dep.		14.35		14.40		14.45		14.50		14.55		15.00		15.05
Shum Chun	arr.		14.40		14.45		14.50		14.55		15.00		15.05		15.10
Shum Chun	dep.		14.45		14.50		14.55		15.00		15.05		15.10		15.15
Shum Chun	arr.		14.50		14.55		15.00		15.05		15.10		15.15		15.20
Shum Chun	dep.		14.55		15.00		15.05		15.10		15.15		15.20		15.25
Shum Chun	arr.		15.00		15.05		15.10		15.15		15.20		15.25		15.30
Shum Chun	dep.		15.05		15.10		15.15		15.20		15.25		15.30		15.35
Shum Chun	arr.		15.10		15.15		15.20		15.25		15.30		15.35		15.40
Shum Chun	dep.		15.15		15.20		15.25		15.30		15.35		15.40		15.45
Shum Chun	arr.		15.20		15.25		15.30		15.35		15.40		15.45		15.50
Shum Chun	dep.		15.25		15.30		15.35		15.40		15.45		15.50		15.55
Shum Chun	arr.		15.30		15.35		15.40		15.45		15.50		15.55		16.00
Shum Chun	dep.		15.35		15.40		15.45		15.50		15.55		16.00		16.05
Shum Chun	arr.		15.40		15.45		15.50		15.55		16.00		16.05		16.10
Shum Chun	dep.		15.45		15.50		15.55		16.00		16.05		16.10		16.15
Shum Chun	arr.		15.50		15.55		16.00		16.05		16.10		16.15		16.20
Shum Chun	dep.		15.55		16.00		16.05		16.10		16.15		16.20		16.25
Shum Chun	arr.		16.00		16.05		16.10		16.15		16.20		16.25		16.30
Shum Chun	dep.		16.05		16.10		16.15		16.20		16.25		16.30		16.35
Shum Chun	arr.		16.10		16.15		16.20		16.25		16.30		16.35		16.40
Shum Chun	dep.		16.15		16.20		16.25		16.30		16.35		16.4		

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Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

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specialized by years of
experience to withstand
the climate.

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A large variety of the latest English manu-
factured pipes, cigar and cigarette tubes,
leather and silver cigar and cigarette
cases, tobacco pouches, smoker's companions,
ash trays, tinder lighters and all such
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IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type
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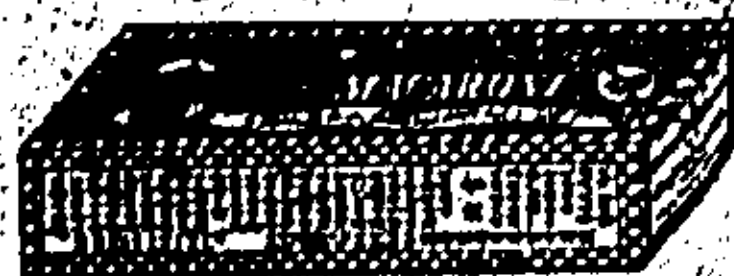
This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER
let her demonstrate to you the further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
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Buy "BOOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Stairs and
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THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY. JAPAN'S CLAIM FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT

At the meeting of the Oriental Com-
mittee at Washington on November 14th,
there were again some interesting scenes.
Mr. Noises, the Netherlands delegate,
said that in tropical countries, including
China and Persia, the working hours
should be nine, and that in Japan they
should be eight, as Japan has not a tropi-
cal climate and is not industrially unde-
veloped.

Mr. Oka, defending Japan's claim to
special treatment, said that Japan is five
degrees colder in winter and ten degrees
hotter in summer than Central Europe,
and has, moreover, a special rainy season.
Also, Japanese industries were gener-
ally on a small scale, so Japan must
have modifications to the Labour Con-
vention.

Mr. Baldoni, the Italian Labour dele-
gate, said that Japan and Italy were
much in the same condition climatically
and economically, and that any action
to speak of, and both mangle wool
and cotton. Yet Italy was adopting the
eight-hour day.

Mr. Barnes having asked whether the
Labour delegates acknowledged the cor-
rectness of some figures given by the
Capitalists, a skirmish began between the
two sides. Mr. Muto Shichiro, the
Japanese adviser, said that many Japanese
factories had already adopted the eight-
hour system. Mr. Muto Sanji replied
that the Japanese eight-hour system was
not one of eight hours' work a day but
only a way to get additional pay for the
hours worked in excess of eight.

Mr. Muto Shichiro acknowledged that the
hours' question differed somewhat from the
wages question, but said that he did not
think it worth while to discuss such de-
tails, while it was still unsettled whether
Japan was to be treated as a special country.

By no means, replied Mr. Muto Shichiro.
The question had not been decided, the
Committee was only investigating.
Japan's conditions would decide the ques-
tion. Mr. Barnes, changing the subject,
asked whether it would be possible to
introduce the two-shift system in the raw
silk industry. Mr. Barnes made a
similar inquiry regarding mining, and
seemed somewhat perplexed by Mr. Oka's
reply. Mr. Muto Shichiro thereupon re-
stated the important points of the claims
of Japanese labour.

Voting was postponed. Japan's posi-
tion is becoming complex, but the Govern-
ment delegates are determined to fight to
the last. Mr. Masumoto, sending
Mr. Muto Shichiro on commissions in his
stead, and himself calling privately on
the Belgian, Dutch and Italian delegates,
is enlisting support. Mr. Muto Shichiro
called privately on Mr. Barnes, saying
that it was unreasonable to exclude Japan.

Mr. Barnes, interviewed by a repre-
sentative of the *Mainichi* said he did not
like to express an opinion on the subject
at issue.

Mr. Muto Sanji has made a counter-
proposal in place of the Government
proposals regarding working hours. He pro-
poses that the age of fifteen be substituted
for sixteen for a period of five years, and
secondly, to allow a sixty-hour week, with
150 hours a year overtime, for the raw
silk industry.

DEPORTATION OF SUPPOSED BOLSHEVIKS.

NIPPING THE EVIL IN THE BUD.

The *Mainichi* says that the Russian
Bolsheviks in Tokyo and Yokohama, have
gradually increased in number, and their
movements have lately been attracting the
increasing attention of the police and the
gendarmes. On December 5th, the
Police headquarters of Kanagawa pre-
fecture (Yokohama) served an order of
deportation on two Russians of Bolshev-
ist leanings, and it is expected that
several more Russians will be the recipi-
ents of similar orders before long. One
of the two Russians, ordered to be de-
ported, was a Lieut. General attached to
the Russian General Staff, in monarchical
days, and the other is Editor of a
Russian paper published at Vladivostok.

Since their arrival in Japan in the sum-
mer of this year they are said to have
been engaged in certain propaganda
work among the Russians resident in this
country. The propagation of their perni-
cious doctrines among the Japanese has
not been taken in hand but they are
apparently in the stage of preparation
for the coming activity. The authori-
ties are determined to nip the evil in
the bud, says the *Osaka Journal*.

The discovery of the undesirable Russians
in Japan is said to have led to stricter
vigilance on the part of the Japanese
authorities at Tsuruga, over Russian
arrivals.

POLITICAL LOAN TO CHINA. TENTATIVE STEPS BY JAPAN.

The *Taisho Nishi Nishi* says that the
Chinese Government recently approached
the Japanese Government with a request
for a loan of \$5,000,000 to relieve the
present financial straits. In view of the
very straitened circumstances of the
Chinese Government, which is now ex-
periencing great difficulties, even the
payment of salaries to the Government
officials and troops, the Japanese Govern-
ment has decided, at a Cabinet Council,
to meet the Chinese overtures, if no dis-
sentient voices are raised by the British,
French, Italian and American Govern-
ments to the deal. The matter has duly
been referred to these Governments, and
it is expected that the final decision will
shortly be reached on receipt of the re-
plies from them.

If this goes through it will be the last
nail in the coffin of the self-denying
ordinance.

MR. MCCAY ON JAPAN. ADVOCATES FRANKNESS AND PRACTICES IN

Mr. Adam McCay, Editor of the
Sunday Sun, who has been on a tour in
the Far East, was entertained on his
return by the Journalists' Institute at
Sydney of which he is the Vice-President.

Referring to his visit to Japan, he
strongly deprecated the censorship during
the war, which robbed Australia of all
knowledge of Eastern affairs and diplo-
macy. The censorship arose in Britain
and was echoed in Australia. It was in-
spired primarily by some special regard
for the susceptibilities of Japan. Trac-
ing current activities and development
in Japan and the significant diplomatic
movements in the Orient, nothing, Mr.
McCay said, had been learned regarding
the remarkable acquisitiveness of Japan-
ese policy or her coercion of China.

Australian papers were even prevented
from referring to the import and export
trade. Consequently, Australians did
not realise the growth of Japanese trade,
which had become one of the most seri-
ous problems in connection with Austr-
lian manufacturing development.

Mr. McCay said that he found absolute
frankness the best method of dealing
with the Japanese. Undoubtedly they
were depressed by the American and
Australian exclusion policy, but the
leaders generally admitted the propriety
of a small nation like Australia defend-
ing her own national existence by any
means in her power, which was sufficient
evidence that it was a great mistake in
Imperial and Australian policy to sup-
pose that two nations like Japan and
Australia could be served by a policy of
poppycock with a dash of pretence that
Australia had no definite policy and that
Japan was a country of such extraordi-
nary perfection that it was a little more
than immoral to criticise her sincerely.

He hoped that the Australian Press
would never again submit to such an
improper extinguisher as was imposed
during the war. In everything that Japan
together in association or by accident she
had been a little bit debased and de-
basement. He contrasted Japan's methods
in Korea with those of America in the
Philippines, and showed the startling dif-
ferences. In diplomacy Japan was not
looking at the world as a whole, for greater
simplicity, but was indulging in the old
duplicitous Japanese money in China
getting the North and South at war, and
getting concessions outweighing her ad-
vances; she secured ascendancy. Indeed,
she was the one militarist nation left.

MISSIONARIES IN KOREA. CHARGES BY CHIEF OF POLICE

According to the Japanese papers, Mr
Akaiki, the Director of the Police
Bureau of the Government-General of
Korea, endorsed with emphasis the al-
legations of an intimate connection be-
tween the Korean advocates of independ-
ence and missionaries working in the
peninsula. Mr. Akaiki, it will be re-
membered, is the sponsor for the scheme
of planting three Japanese policemen in
every Korean village. Both the *Mainichi*
and the *Asahi* give a detailed account of
statement reported to have been made by
Mr. Akaiki in a recent Press interview
on the subject, though it seems that the
Director of the Police was very vague
as to actual charges. He begins by
saying that the Japanese authorities at
the Government-General have always held
the Christian missionaries in high esteem,
as preachers of love and contributors to
the elevation of morals, and that he re-
grets this belief has been consider-
ably shaken by the discovery of the fact
that they were secretly engaged in the
propaganda work in support of the recent
independence movement. The evidence
Mr. Akaiki produces in corroboration of
his charge is that a Korean Christian,
named Kim who professes himself as a
member of the Korean Provisional Gov-
ernment at Shanghai, in a letter ad-
dressed to a certain Christian Church in
Korea, describes the items for prayers at
the Christian churches in the peninsula,
which include the praying for the mem-
bers of the Korean Provincial Govern-
ment, for the unification of the Korean
people, for the promotion of the restora-
tion, for the bereaved families of those
Koreans who lost their lives in the cause
of the independence movement, and for
the speedy consummation of the freedom
and independence of the Koreans. This
Korean, sent two other documents of an
improper description bearing upon the
churches in Korea. These documents
were signed by the lending members of
the Korean Provisional Government, in-
cluding Mr. Lyu, whose presence in Tokyo
has been a subject of some criticism by
the Japanese Press. Mr. Akaiki then
makes a significant remark that the
Japanese authorities have got hold of
certain evidence of importance, though he
grudges the Press representatives dis-
closure at the present moment. He
promises, however, to make further
public statements explaining the connec-
tion existing between the Christian mis-
sionaries and the Korean disturbances.

THE PROPOSED SINO-AMERICAN BANK.

Peking, December 10th.

With reference to the formation of the
proposed Sino-American Exchange Bank
after the model of the existing Sino-
Japanese Exchange Bank in the capital,
nothing can be definitely settled until the
return of Messrs. Stone, Bryce and
Wiggin to the United States. These
American financiers will probably leave
Peking for America to-morrow through
the Peking-Mukden and South Manchuria
Railways via Japan where they will meet
Baron Shibusawa and other well-known
Japanese capitalists. It is too early to
say that the Sino-American May-bank
project has failed, but the situation
is decidedly unfavourable. This has
partially been caused by the political
defeat of Premier Chin via-viz the Anfu
Club in the nomination of his nominee for
the important portfolio of Finance. It
is, however, not true that President Man-
or any other important Chinese share-
holder of the proposed bank has with-
drawn his share of capital. As a matter
of fact, everything depends upon the re-
ports of the above-mentioned American
financiers on their return to the United
States. The Chinese promoters are
naturally rather dissatisfied with the
situation because they had been assured
that the May-bank would be floated in
January next.

CHINESE RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

Hankow, December 9th.

Dr. Yen Teh-ching, Chinese representa-
tive on the Chinese Eastern Railway, has
left for his post of director of the
Ganton-Hankow line at Hankow, and the
Peking Government has selected Dr. C.
C. Wong, a former director of the Peking-
Hankow Railway, as his successor. Dr.
Wong has just returned from his railway
investigations in Europe.

OUTLOOK IN FOOCHEW.

Foocchow, December 9th.

There are serious disputes between the
students' union and the chairman of the
Chinese Chamber of Commerce because
the latter refuses to issue notices calling
upon the merchants and others to buy
only "low grade" goods. The piece
goods sold owned by the chairman at
Nantai was visited by the students yester-
day, and a certain quantity of "low
grade" goods was seized and burnt by
them.

The Chinese special delegates, Wong
and Sheng, have arrived here from
Peking while Satsuka and Nishida are
expected here to-morrow. Hence the
joint Sino-Japanese investigations will
commence shortly.

Military Governor Li has sealed up the
doors of the Foocchow Pao for publishing
articles inciting discord between the
Chinese and the Japanese.

Superficially Foocchow is enjoying
peace.

THE JAPANESE MARINES IN FOOCHEW.

Foocchow, December 10th.

The Japanese denial about the landing
of Japanese marines is untrue because
an eye-witness describes the landing of
Japanese soldiers on November 9th last.
Japanese marines, it is stated, proceeded
as far as the city gate of Foocchow, but
at the special request of the Chinese
authorities, they did not enter into the
city, some unarmed soldiers were per-
mitted to pass through the city on the
following morning. The marines were
withdrawn because of orders from
Peking.

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY. CONNECTION WITH JAPANESE LINES.

It is reported that the Japanese Rail-
way Board has decided to effect a con-
nection between the Japanese railway
and the Shantung Railway, commencing
from the 1st of January next. For this
purpose the present Japan-Taishan line
run by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the
Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Harada
Kaisha will be allotted. In Japan,
goods for such transportation will be
handled at the Tokyo, Yokohama, Nag-
oya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sannomiya, Kobe and
Nagasaki Stations and at the eight
stations including Kiauchau in the case
of Shantung.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, 12th DECEMBER.

A practice shoot for possible and probable
members of the H.K.D.C. team will
take place at King's Park Range on
Saturday, 20th inst., commencing at
3.30 p.m.

Ammunition should be purchased at
Headquarters not later than 1 p.m.
on Saturday, 20th inst.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, December 17th, 1919.

AUCTIONS

G. & R.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES AND HOUGH.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
General Auctioneers.

Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON FRIDAY (FRIDAY),

December 19th, 1919, commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A Small Consignment of First-class
Chocolates, including Dutchess, Connois-
seur, King's Fancy & Co., &c., &c.
The above arrived by Steamer Dec 14th.
To be sold in small lots.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON SATURDAY,

December 20th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
A Large Assortment of TOYS
Comprising:—

Dolls (large and small), Dolls' Beds, Foot
Balls, Tea sets, Mechanical Toys, Xmas
Trees, Blocks, Games, Rubber Balls, Scrap
Books and Post Cards Albums, Toy Swords
and Guns, Xmas Decorations, Crackers,
&c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON MONDAY,

December 22nd, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. at his
Residence No. 123, The Peak,
THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising:—Arm chairs and Chesterfield
Sofa, Carpets and Rugs, Card Tables, Brass
Fenders and Fire Brackets, Marble Clock, &c.,
&c., &c.

Also, a large quantity of household
furniture, including:—Dining Table, sideboard,
Dinner Table, Glass Cabinet, Oval Dining
Table, and Chairs, Sundy Glass
Crockery Ware, &c., &c., &c.

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furniture, including:—Dining Table, sideboard,
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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(REPORT BY HIS HONOUR THE JUDGE, MR. H. J. COMPTON.)

DISOBEYING BANISHMENT ORDER.

Ip Kaa was indicted for having disobeyed an order of banishment passed on May 1st, 1919.

The prisoner pleaded that he could not obtain a living in Canton and he had to return here. He was a native of Swatow. His Lordship, addressing the Crown Solicitor, said that the man's plea was that he was sent to a different part of China to that which he belonged. He could not speak Cantonese. It might be quite true that it was impossible for him to maintain himself there without money and without friends. He came back to the Colony and, being destitute, was forced to steal, only he had the misfortune to be caught by the Police.

The Crown Solicitor said it was the practice of the Police to ask deportees where they wished to be sent to, and he had no doubt that the practice was followed in this case. He pointed out that the prisoner had been banished eight times, and that, six out of the eight times, he had been sent to Canton, doubtless at his own request.

The prisoner said that he had asked the inspector to be sent to Swatow, but each time he had been sent to Canton.

His Lordship asked what was the practice to banish a prisoner right away or to imprison him for the term of his sentence and then banish him.

The Crown Solicitor said that the prisoner would have first to serve his sentence.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to five years' hard labour. He intimated that if he wished to do so, the prisoner could petition the Governor asking that his case be re-considered. His Lordship asked Mr. Wakeman to inform the Police that, on the next occasion, the prisoner wished to be sent to Swatow.

BRIBING A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Lau Fat was indicted for having offered a bribe to Inspector Earner on October 23rd, with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. B. Potter, appearing for the defendant, pleaded guilty, and said he wished only to address the Court on the subject of punishment.

The Crown Solicitor said that the facts of the case were as follows:—The prisoner was a quarry-owner at Lyson, and Inspector Earner was the inspector of Dangerous Goods. It was the custom that all quarry-men should be allowed a certain quantity of dynamite on a licence that expired at the end of November each year. On October 18th, Inspector Earner had inspected the quarry and had found little work going on in the prisoner's quarry. The books were in an unsatisfactory condition, and Inspector Earner told the prisoner that he would not recommend the renewal of his licence. On October 23rd, the prisoner went to the residence of Inspector Earner and gave to the inspector's two little children the sum of \$40 in notes, also two bottles of whisky and a box of cigars. The children gave the things to their mother, who, when the Inspector returned home, related the incident to him. Detective Inspector, and the prisoner was arrested. The Crown Solicitor said, a serious case.

Mr. Jenkins said that the only duty left to him was to address the Court on the question of sentence, which, from the point of view of the prisoner, was no unimportant matter. By the law under which the prisoner was charged, the maximum sentence was two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The prisoner had been in the prison for 10 months. The Court must then look at the case before them, and then decide to what extent the punishment must recede from the most serious case for which the maximum penalty would be awarded. Would the Court conjure up the most serious case possible in which the prisoner could be concerned? During the thirty years that he was a licensee, did he have any conviction for bribery? Was there any suggestion that he had made any attempt to get Inspector Earner or any other inspector off from the path of strict honesty? Was there any indication that he had shown an inclination to indulge in the offence of bribery? None whatever. The prisoner's antecedents, therefore, were of the best. Suppose that the prisoner had for every year in the past 30 years bribed the inspector that he had shown a chronic inclination to bribe; even then, with that record behind him, the Court could do no more

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ESPIONAGE BARBARIISM OR CIVILISATION?

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—For the first twenty-five years of my sojourn in this land of fragrant smells and noises the firing of crackers was regarded as a superstitious custom of the Chinese, was practically confined to them, and restricted by legislation, inasmuch as letting off of crackers was not allowed, except for two days at China New Year, without a permit. Unfortunately, this stupid and noisy custom is no longer peculiar to the Chinese or limited to the New Year festival. Barely a week goes by without some European or other letting off crackers for a quarter-of-an-hour or more in the European part of the town during business hours. Whilst it is going on, it is quite impossible to read, write, or think. Mr. Landale started it, Mr. Holyoak followed suit, lesser lights did likewise. Surely neither Mr. Landale nor Mr. Holyoak need advertising, and as for the smaller fry they might, if they wish to advertise, do so in a quieter way and not make themselves a bodily nuisance to the whole community—Yours suffering from shell shock.

VICTIM.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1919.

UNION CHURCH THREE QUARTER CENTURY FUND.

The following contributions have been received:—

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$1,000.00
Mr. J. McCubbin	250.00
Mr. T. Neave	50.00
"A.W."	25.00
Mr. W. T. Ford	50.00
Mr. J. H. Kynoch	20.00
Mr. J. Logan	10.00
"A.K.T."	10.00
Amounts previously acknowledged	13,921.91
Total	\$15,306.91

than send him to prison for two years and fine him \$500. The hard facts of the present case were immeasurably distant from the most serious case it would be possible to imagine. Therefore the punishment for this case must recede in a similar proportion from that which would be inflicted in the worst case.

His version of the incident varied somewhat from that given by the Crown Solicitor and he wished to repeat it. On October 18th, Inspector Earner told the prisoner that he would not recommend the renewal of his licence. The next day the renewal of the licence was made impossible by reason of the fact that the C.S.P., who was the supreme authority in these matters, had refused to renew it. On October 23rd, in ignorance of the fact, the prisoner went to the Inspector's house, no doubt to carry favour with the Inspector, carrying with him a box of cigars, infected with the pleasure which always accompanied the making of presents, on the way the prisoner bought two bottles of whisky. The Inspector was out, and the goods were left in the house. The prisoner saw a number of children playing about and overwhelmed by the generosity of which he was already guilty, he thought it would please the children if he gave them some money, and he therefore gave them all the money he had, which amounted to \$40. Mr. Earner, very properly, asked the children to give back the money and the property, but the prisoner refused to take it back. That was the sum total of all he had done in 30 years, and he had done it when it was impossible even if he wished to influence the Inspector's duty as a public servant—for the influence to take effect, because the C.S.P. had refused to renew the licence.

There was another principle to which he wished to draw the attention of the Court. The object of punishment was the repression of crime; therefore the duty of the judge—and he said it with all respect—was to see what repressive means were appropriate in the case before him; what degree of punishment was going to prevent the prisoner from offering a box of cigars and two bottles of whisky to a Police Inspector. He ventured to think that it was most improbable that the prisoner would ever commit such an offence again—the very fact that he had been convicted and the very terror of the consequences, the fact that he was in the shadow of the cell, before a judge with plenary powers, that he was on the verge of losing his liberty, were all sufficient to prevent him from ever attempting to bribe anyone. He pleaded for a fine at the very worst. The sentence should be corrected to that degree required to keep the prisoner from committing such a crime again.

His Lordship said he was bound to take a serious view of the case. Cases of bribery were only brought to light when they were unsuccessful. When a bribe was offered to a dishonest inspector it was accepted and nothing was heard of it. The basis of civil security was the integrity of the Police. The only matter he had to consider was the age of the prisoner. The object of punishment was not only to prevent the repetition of crime, but also to deter others from committing crime. He had given the matter his fullest consideration, and he could not give the prisoner a lighter sentence than a term of six months' imprisonment. He thought that was a light punishment.

SPORTS.

CRICKET.

THE COMING HOLIDAY MATCHES.

The coming holiday matches are looked forward to with more than usual interest owing to the increase in strength of the Club, the Garrison and the Navy this month. The Club team, already given, does not admit of improvement. With Hancock back again as captain, the Club can look forward to successful cricket in the holiday, especially if the Club bowlers—Donnelly, Brand, Johnstone, Pearce and Claxton—are properly handled.

The Naval team will, it is believed, be a strong one, including Bonham Carter, of the Hawks, who has not yet appeared in local cricket. General opinion is that the sailors will not be strong enough for their two opponents.

The Military team is being captained by Major Bowen, on whose batting form much of the success of his side will depend. Two very noteworthy absentees from the side are Lieut.-Col. Coles and Capt. Gray, both of whom are in the first flight of local cricketers and should have been induced to play. They are capable change bowlers, whose absence will be felt if Davies and Bryson are not as deadly as they have hitherto been. The Garrison team includes two officers from the Wilshires, Major Culver and Lieut. Bevan, but there must be good reason why Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, the best cricketer in the Regiment, is not in the team. The Military team is as follows:—Major Bowen, Major Edwards, Major Middlemarch, Major Culver, Capt. Oliver, Capt. Davies, Capt. Wahl, Lieut. Bryson, Lieut. Bevan, Lieut. Sutherland and C.O. M.S. Talford.

HONGKONG C.C. v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the Hongkong C.C. against the Navy in a League match on the Club ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (capt.), A. Burnie, D. E. Donnelly, T. J. J. Fenwick, J. D. Humphreys, P. Jack, E. G. Lammert, A. K. MacKenzie, E. J. R. Mitchell, C. C. Stark and B. P. Thurst.

I.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their League fixture against the R.G.A. on the former's ground at 2 p.m. to-morrow:—A. H. Ramjahn (captain), G. C. Barde, A. el Arculli, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, N. M. Bur, E. A. Moosden, A. A. Ramjahn, D. Ramjahn and S. M. Moosa.

K.C.C. v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon, at home, in their League match against the Staff and Depts. to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, A. A. Claxton, J. V. Braga, A. de Sousa, R. Pestonji, K. R. Macaskill, A. W. Ramsey, W. T. Elson, A. O. Brown, D. M. Goodall and L. J. Blackburn.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. (R.) v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent the Club Reserves in their match against the Club de Recreio on the Navy ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow:—MacKenzie, W. Gerrard and Young, Chassels, Ireland, Boyesen and Meffer.

I.R.C. v. UNITED.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their League match against the United, on the Military ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow:—A. O. Maday, K. S. Hartman (capt.), and B. A. Hyder, B. A. Razack, N. Ramjahn and A. Saleh, A. G. Markar, O. Ramjahn, A. L. Andree, S. Ramjahn and A. N. Otter.

The United team is as follows:—W. McLeod, A. Marshall and K. Mason; O. S. Russell, D. H. Blake and W. Mason; J. Leonard, P. Brown, G. Miller, A. Simmons and G. Marshall. Reserves, W. Hardwick and J. A. Urquhart.

"THE REGIMENT OF JESUS."

Reuter's Agency states that, according to a telegram from Heligoland, the Bolshevik organ *Kommunist* publishes the following:—

"On the Eastern front, among the White Guard regiments furiously attacking the Red Army, the regiment of Jesus is prominent. It consists of priests, deacons, and other ecclesiastical. Clad in robes, shoes, and so forth, they march on with uplifted crosses and chanting prayers. And this has its effect. The soldiers of the Red Army, mostly uneducated men from far-off country villages, retreat before this novel army, not finding strength to resist their mystic fear. They retreat without daring to lift a hand, while the priests march on, earning Admiral Kolchak an easy victory. The paper adds that the Communist party is sending its best forces against this army."

HONGKONG DISTRICT SCHOOLS SPORTS.

YESTERDAY'S ATHLETIC MEETING.

At the Sookumpoo Valley yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the athletic sports of the Hongkong District Schools—Ellis Kadoorie, Sai Yingpui, Yau-mat, Wanchai, and Praya East—were greeted with the sight of a large crowd of Chinese boys sporting themselves in every conceivable way. It was difficult to say who among the motley crowd of boys were taking part in the sports, and who were there as spectators. The programme showed over two dozen schoolmasters and others as on different committees, but it was some time before our reporter found anyone in authority over the very large crowd of boys. The sports, however, appeared to have been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the pupils, who had, on the whole, a strenuous day.

H.E. the Governor, who was attended by his A.D.C., Capt. McGrath, motored down shortly before 5 p.m. and was met by Mr. C. Mycock. The presentation of prizes took place opposite the Indian Recreation Club, the premises having been kindly lent by the Club for the occasion. When the events had all been completed, the excited schoolboys gathered round His Excellency who gave away the little silver cups and other souvenirs to the winners. His Excellency gave away no less than 90 prizes, and had a nod and a smile of encouragement for every boy.

The list was as follows:—

Group 1. Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Kwok Shing; 2, Shek Wing Kwan; 3, Tang Chi Wai.
Group 2. Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Ng Tse King; 2, Lui Tak; 3, U Wai Sit.
Group 3. Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Leung Wa Kwan; 2, Chan Kwang Yu; 3, Lau Shek Kwan.
Group 4. Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Wong Chuen Shui; 2, Cheung Kwok Pang; 3, Abraham.
Group 5. Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Ip Kam Mun; 2, Ise Shu Ming; 3, Kwok Hong Hung.

Group 6. Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Leung Ho Ip; 2, Ho Sheung Po; 3, Ng Wai Man.
Group 7. High Jump.—1, Shek Wing Kwan; 2, Tang Che Wai; 3, Wong Cheung Chan.
Group 8. High Jump.—1, Lui Tak; 2, Cheuk Choi; 3, So Wai Tuk.
Group 9. High Jump.—1, Chai Kiang; 2, Ng Shu Kwong; 3, Ng Shu Kwong.
Group 10. High Jump.—1, Wong Chuen Shing; 2, Chan Kwai Sang; 3, Fu King Tak.

Group 11. High Jump.—1, Choi Hin Kuen; 2, Chung Wing Yui; 3, Ip Kam Mun.
Group 12. Long Jump.—1, Wong Tung Chung; 2, Shek Wing Kwan; 3, Li Fong Wai.

Group 13. Long Jump.—1, So Wai Tuk; 2, Lui Tak; 3, Ng Tse King.
Group 14. Long Jump.—1, Chai Kwong; 2, Leung Wa Kwan; 3, Lau Shek Kwan.
Group 15. Long Jump.—1, Cheung Kwok Ping; 2, Chan Kwong Sheng; 3, Fu King Tak.

Group 16. Long Jump.—1, Kwok Hong Hung; 2, Tse She Ming; 3, Chan Tak Sang.
Group 17. Three Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Shek Wing Kwan; 2, Fok Pak Tin; 3, Ma Ping Wa.
Group 18. Three Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Chan Wai Kan; 2, Chan Wan Man; 3, Ng Tse King.
Group 19. Three Hundred Yards Flat.—1, He Kwok Chuen; 2, Lo Fung Cheung; 3, Ip Hong Fuk.

Group 20. Two Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Wong Chuen Shing; 2, Chan Chin Ming; 3, Li Wong.
Group 21. Two Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Kwok Hong Hung; 2, Ip Kam Mun; 3, Chan Chuen.
Group 22. Two Hundred Yards Flat.—1, Leung Ho Ip; 2, Ho Sheung Po; 3, Ng Wai Man.

Group 23. Hurdle Race.—1, Kwok Shing; 2, Shek Wing Kwan; 3, Yeung Kwok Chung.
Group 24. Hurdle Race.—1, Ng Kam Chun; 2, Yeung Ping Kwai; 3, Ng Po Lan.
Group 25. Hurdle Race.—1, Chang Kwong; 2, Leung Wa Kwan; 3, Leung Siu Man.
Group 26. Hurdle Race.—1, Yau-mat; 2, D. Mohamed; 3, M. Jakari; 3, Alai Humain.

Two of War.—Ellis Kadoorie School.
Team Race Senior.—Sai Ying Pui School.
Team Race Junior.—Yau-mat School.
Two Hundred Yards Flat Race for Indians.—1, Mitchell; 2, T. Hamet; 3, Abdul Karim.
Chinese Masters' Race.—1, Lau Ying Cheung; 2, Ng Chung San; 3, Lam Kwan San.

Ellis Kadoorie Championship Shield.—Yau-mat, 62 pts.; Ellis Kadoorie School, 42 pts.
Chamber of Commerce Cup.—Yau-mat School.

ACADEMY CANNOT PAY CLEMENCEAU.

Premier Clemenceau's repeated statements to the effect that he would not accept the salary paid to members of the French Academy after he has taken his seat among the "Immortals" recalls the fact that Napoleon never failed to collect the same stipend.

There has been found among the Napoleonic records, the Emperor's personal daybook, in which were minutely inscribed all receipts and disbursements. The 1806 volume begins thus:—

"Salary of his Imperial and Royal Majesty as Member of the Institute; 1,200 francs."
Not one of the academicians, least of all Clemenceau, who have occupied seats under the canopy, across the Bridge of Arts since the days of Richelieu can boast of an item similar to the second one in Napoleon's budget. It read:—
"French civil list, Emperor Napoleon, 25,000,000 francs."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS SUITABLE FOR XMAS GIFTS.

LADIES'

WHITE KID GLOVES 2 BUTTON CLASP \$2.75

BROWN KID GLOVES 3 BUTTON \$2.50

DENTS DOE SKIN WASHABLE \$3.75

FABRIC SUEDE WHITE ONLY \$1.75

LISLE AND SILK VARIOUS COLOURS \$1.00

JAEGER'S PURE WOOL \$1.25 to \$2.75

GENTS'

WASHING CHAMOIS 1 BUTTON GLOVES \$2.50

HEAVY GREYSUEDE FOR DRESSY OCCASIONS \$3.50

DENTS TAN CAPE FOR UNIFORM WEAR \$5.00

DENTS TAN CAPE LINED LAMBSWOOL \$8.50

MOTOR GAUNTLETS LINED WOOL \$7.50

FUR GAUNTLETS \$16.50 to \$30.00

HANDKERCHIEFS

IN FANCY BOXES

FOR LADIES

ALL WHITE

FOR GENTLEMEN

\$1.50 to \$15.00 PER BOX

\$3.75 to \$20.00 PER BOX

COLOURED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

\$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS.

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to take the VIOTYP MINUTELY MACHINE which enables you to do this in less than 10 minutes. It is a marvel of ingenuity.

Owing to the high rate of exchange we have now reduced our prices to \$15 & \$20.
Distributed by UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

COLLARD

AND

GOLLARD

PIANOS

NEW COLONIAL MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

SOLE AGENTS:

Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1344

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

NEW SHIPMENTS

Just received of

GLYN'S

VELOUR HATS

(5 smart shades).

Cambric and Linen

HANDKERCHIEFS

IN FANCY BOXES

PATENT DRESS

PUMPS and LACE OXFORDS.

GREY and WHITE SPATS.

All the above are low priced owing to High rate of exchange.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.

ON and from the 1st JANUARY, 1920, the Price of GAS will be Reduced from \$2.80 to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
GEORGE CURRY,
 Local Secretary,
HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO. LTD.
 Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1885]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

M. R. P. M. HODGSON having resigned the Hon. Secretaryship of this Club the Committee have appointed the undersigned to whom all future communications should be addressed.
L. S. GREENHILL,
 Hon. Secretary,
 Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1886]

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have this day been REMOVED temporarily to premises formerly occupied by Messrs. CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD. (Entrance at Chater Road).
 Hongkong, December 17th, 1919. [1887]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have this day been REMOVED to No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, (Chater Road).
 Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. [1888]

WEL-HAI-WEI SOHO

WANTED.

A competent MATE references to the HEADMASTER.
 1115
 1885

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.

A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yamat.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
 [1417]

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 [1886]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, No. 87, THE PRAY (No. 1, Stuart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, hot and cold water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and usual Offices, also Large Garden.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
 Alexandra Buildings
 51

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, THE PRAY, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
 Apply to—
LOXLEY & CO.,
 York Buildings.
 1255

MINING.

FOR SALE or Supply under contract—
REMUTE & WOLFRAM ORE.
 Price very moderate.
 For particulars apply to—
PO SING CHONG CO.,
 124, Des Vaux Road West.
 [1614]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST.

SCIENTIST,

OF

HONGKONG.

ANNOUNCES A FREE LECTURE ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

DR. WALTON HUBBARD, C.S.B.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL.

MONDAY, DEC. 22nd, 1919.

AT 8.30 P.M.

[1678]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM it may concern I **SAMUEL JOHN CLAYE** at present residing at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give Notice that I have expressly withdrawn all and every authority which my wife Gladys Arelene Claye may have at any time, either expressly or by implication or otherwise, acquired to contract for me or in my name or as my agent or in any way to pledge my credit—I having expressly forbidden her so to do and she being sufficiently supplied with all necessary and that I will not be responsible for her debts whenever or howsoever incurred.
 Dated this 17th day of December, 1919.
S. J. CLAYE.
 [1883]

NOTICE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly refrain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.
 The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.
 Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.
 For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
 Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
J. F. TAGGART,
 Manager.
 1883

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOVICES' COMPETITION.

ENTRIES are invited for a NOVICES' COMPETITION (all Weights) to be held on about the 10th day of JANUARY, 1920, to be conducted under the "Competition Rules of the National Sporting Club, subject to such variations therein as may be made by the Boxing Committee of the above Association.
 Entries will not be accepted from any man who has taken part in any Open Competition or (b) taken part in any Contest or in any Open Competition other than one for Novices.
 Entries must be made at or before Noon on Wednesday, December 24th and be addressed to the undersigned.
J. C. WILDIN,
 Manager.
 C/o Imports & Exports Office,
 Hongkong.
 1677

MRS. L. M. HUDSON, SKIN AND HAIR SPECIALIST.

SUPERFLUOUS hair painlessly and permanently removed.
 Best development and bust reduction.
 Chiropody a specialty. Late of Hoshard College, Melbourne, Australia.
CAMPBELL MOORE & CO.,
 Chater Road.
 1483

A. G. DA ROCHA. IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), December 19th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:
 Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Linoleum, Napkins, Stands and a long line of Sundries.
 Also
 1 Piano.
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.
 Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. 243

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, December 20th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
 A QUANTITY OF
CHILDREN'S BICYCLES, AND TRICYCLES (new) TOYS
 DOLLS
 Tea Sets, Rubber Balls, Games, Scrap Books, Xmas Decorations, etc., etc.
 Also
 1,000 lbs. Guaranteed Best Mixed Chocolates in Fancy Boxes will be sold in small lots. Just for Xmas Season.
 (The Chocolates are in 5th class condition 2,350 lbs. sold in 2 Auctions).
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.
 [1678]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1919), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 5th George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
 THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th DECEMBER, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1919, both days inclusive.
SEWANY TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1680]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1919, until MONDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1919 both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1686]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 518 538 dated Hongkong November 18th, 1919 for five shares numbered 25664 to 25668 and 68321 to 68324 inclusive all registered in the name of HO SHIU PO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 25th day of DECEMBER, 1919, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the above Certificate No. 518 538 will be thereafter voided by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.
 By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, November 26th, 1919. [1678]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TIENTSIN.

THE COUNCIL hereby invites applications for the post of **ENGINEER and MANAGER** for its Electricity Supply Undertaking.
 A Commencing salary of £150 per Month is offered.
 Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience, and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned, with the following—
 By Order,
J. E. LYNESSE,
 Secretary.

Council Room, Tientsin, December 19th, 1919. [1617]

MOORGATE TRADING COMPANY, LTD. MOORGATE HALL, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegraphic Address: "COMMERCE, LONDON." Code:—A.B.C. 5th, EDITOR BENTLEY.
EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
INDENTS EXECUTED.

SHIPPING, Forwarding and Insurance Business effected at lowest rates. Consignments sold on Commission. Correspondence invited.
 [1680]

G. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES" will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1919, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries in Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January 1920.
 Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum stated in the Schedule herunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should his tender be accepted.
 The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.
 Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of the Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.			
Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Area in Acres	Deposit with Tender
Trail The Mt. No. 2	15.00	21.000	\$250.00
Shaukiwan No. 3 & 4	75.15	2,025.00	\$750.00
(1) East Hill No. 1	8.40	2,200.00	\$750.00
Ma Tau Kok No. 1	3.70	2,200.00	\$750.00
(2) Do. "	4.00	1,500.00	\$750.00
(3) Jockey Road No. 1	4.00	2,500.00	\$750.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 2	2.25	2,500.00	\$750.00
Do. "	1.10	1,500.00	\$750.00
Do. "	1.10	1,500.00	\$750.00
Do. "	1.10	1,500.00	\$750.00
Do. "	1.10	1,500.00	\$750.00
Chia Kuo Liang No. 2	2.50	2,500.00	\$750.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 3	15.00	2,500.00	\$750.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 4	15.00	2,500.00	\$750.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 5	15.00	2,500.00	\$750.00

(1) The Tenderer for **Ngau Tau Kok Quarry Lot No. 2** will also have to include in his Tender the sum of \$10,000 towards the cost of constructing a wall to prevent damage to K.L.L.S. 1824 and 1825.
 (2) The Tenderer for **Ma Tau Kok Quarry Lot No. 8** will also have to include the sum of \$10,000 towards the cost of constructing a channel to prevent damage to the Government Ma Tau Kok Quarry at Ma Tau Kok.
 [1680]

INTIMATION

WINES & SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS

Case No. 1—\$22.

1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
 2 " Douro Port.
 2 " Light Dry Sherry.
 1 " Gin.
 1 " Brandy, Superior Pale.
 1 " R. Whisky.
 1 " Spey Royal Whisky.

Case No. 2—\$28.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
 2 " St. Estephe Claret.
 2 " Light Dry Sherry.
 1 " Old Tawny Port.
 1 " Madeira.
 1 " Brandy, Superior Pale.
 1 " R. Whisky.
 1 " Dewars White Label Whisky.
 1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
 1 " Orange Brandy, M.R.R.

Case No. 3—\$32.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
 1 " Very Pale Dry Sherry.
 1 " D. Port.
 1 " Estrella Port.
 1 " St. Julien Claret.
 1 " " Brown Brandy.
 1 " Dry Gin.
 1 " R. Whisky.
 1 " Dewars White Label Whisky.
 1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
 1 " Apricot Brandy M.R.R.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

TEL. 818.

15

DEATH.

BALAN—Ag Brighton, on December 18th. BAKAR, aged 80, beloved mother of A. and A. Balan (by cable). [1876]

General Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 101, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19TH, 1919.

THE SENATE AND THE LEAGUE.

Explanations are not wanting that responsible opinion in the United States is beginning to realise the danger of rejecting the Peace Treaty in toto. It was Senator Lodge, the Chief Republican opponent of the League, who initiated the discussion on the Peace Treaty, in the present session of the Senate, by declaring that the Treaty "was dead unless it should be again submitted by President Wilson." This may be interpreted as a broad hint to the Democrats that the Republicans were in a mood to resume the discussion and in an accommodating spirit. Whether this change in the Republican attitude was due to the stand taken up by Britain and France in regard to the Senate's reservations it is difficult to say, but it is no secret that the two Powers recently decided to accept the reservations in order to obtain the immediate ratification of the Treaty. In any case, Senator Hiram Cocke, a leading Democrat, has approached the Senate with a compromise. He has gone far to meet the wishes of the opposition. He has accepted, in principle, practically all the reservations upon which the Republicans insisted. The first and second reservations, which concern the United States primarily, are practically a reaffirmation of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. The first declares that, in domestic affairs, the United States shall never be subjected to the jurisdiction of the League, and the second provides for the retention of the Monroe Doctrine intact. Considering that there is no idea of interfering with the internal concerns of the States forming the League, and that Article XXI of the

Covenant of the League expressly stipulates that the validity of "regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine" shall not be affected, it will be seen that these reservations simply make assurance twice assured. The third reservation, which demands that "in a dispute with a nation having self-governing Dominions, all the latter's votes shall be disqualified," has been drafted obviously to still the fears of those Americans who saw—or thought they saw—the British Empire, with its six votes, given preponderance of influence in the League. It will be remembered, however, that decisions of the executive body, as well as of the general assembly of delegates, must be unanimous, and, consequently, the one vote of the United States already constitutes an absolute veto. The additional safeguard is intended, presumably, to apply only in the event of an issue arising between the United States and the British Empire, and we do not wish to appear that, in such circumstances, we seek any undue advantage. The fourth, fifth and sixth reservations are not opposed to the interests of the other signatories, though the fourth, which provides for the retention of the power of Congress to declare war, is in conflict with the root-idea of the League. It is difficult to reconcile this reservation with Article XI. of the Covenant which says that "any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not" is a matter of concern to the whole League, and that "the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effective to safeguard the peace of nations." This "absolute right of Congress to declare war is likely, if conceded, to lead to complication in the operations of the League. The fifth reservation, which places the American Army and Navy outside the control of the League, is doubtless aimed at the same Article, and may have a bearing upon Article VIII., under which the League is empowered to formulate plans for the reduction of armaments. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that it was sought to empower the League to do anything more than submit proposals to the Governments of the various Powers for an all-round limitation of their armed forces. The British Empire, for example, would refuse to accept any dictation as to the strength of its Navy, though it could be depended upon to listen sympathetically to any scheme for restricting competition in armaments that did not involve the sacrifice of British supremacy on the seas. It is, perhaps, only natural that the Senate should desire to move cautiously at the outset. Greater confidence will come, let us hope, with experience of the League and its working. In the meantime, the great object is to make a beginning, and though it may be argued that the League is but a pale reflection of that which some of its most sanguine promoters conceived, it would be folly to abandon it for that reason or to deny its potentialities for good.

Two cases (one death) of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

A United Services League football meeting will be held in Victoria Barracks on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

For the convenience of Christmas shoppers, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s establishment will remain open until 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The goldsmiths' strike is not over yet. The men have refused to return to work till their terms are accepted. The masters are as obstinate as the men.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) is to ordain four Chinese, who have received an English education, on Sunday next at 12 o'clock at St. John's Cathedral. With the assistance of his examining chaplain, the Rev. P. Jenkins, he is conducting a Retreat from this morning till the end of the week for the ordinands.

A meeting of the members of the two shipping guilds was held yesterday evening at the Astor House Hotel, when it was unanimously decided not to allow any ships owned by Chinese Companies and offered by Europeans to run until the Shipowners' Protection Association agrees to arbitration. There is a suggestion afoot to declare a Coast strike, the consequences of which would be very serious.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WORLD AERIAL DERBY COMMISSION IN PEKING.

PEKING, December 18th.

Commodore L. D. Beaumont (president), Major G. J. Glidden (Executive Secretary), and Mr. Benjamin Hillman, of the Commission appointed to organise the first Aerial Derby round the world, under the rules of the Federation Aeronatique Internationale, have arrived in Peking to make arrangements regarding the flight.

[The Commission has been appointed by the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America to organise the first Aerial Derby around the world and propose to visit the countries which participants in the race will touch in the course of their flight. The Commission will select safe and suitable landing places, organise Committees and appoint referees in the various cities throughout the world to check the arrival and departure of aircraft. Incidentally, the Commission will also collect data for establishing permanent aerial lines around the world.]

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING MAGNATE IN THE EAST.

SINGAPORE, December 18th.

Mr. Richard Holt of the Blue Funnel ships is at present in Singapore. He is proceeding to Java on a visit. It is hoped that this portends important shipping developments here.

A SINGAPORE MOTOR SHIP.

SINGAPORE, December 18th.

The *Tanjong Rhu*, a locally built wooden ship with semi-Diesel engines doing eleven knots passed a successful trial to-day.

CAPT. ROSS SMITH MISSING.

SINGAPORE, December 17th.

Capt. Ross Smith not having arrived at Cloncurry, en route from Darwin to Melbourne, when expected, searchers have been sent out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA, CHINA AND AMERICA.

PARIS, December 14th.

"Le Temps," discussing the Anglo-French Conference at Downing Street, asks what positive policy the European Allies can have in Russia if the Americans are left out. The fate of Russia influences directly that of China, in which America has great legitimate interests.

CANTON NEWS.

December 18th.

GENERAL LUK'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

In connection with General Luk Wing-king's separate peace proposals, General Luk is sending his plenipotentiary, Wu Ming-poon, the Superintendent of the Kwangsi Customs, to Hongkong to confer with the Northern delegates. General Luk proposes to annul the independence of the Two Kwangs (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) first and then to dissolve the Military Government. Luk will tender his resignation of the Administrative Directorship to the Military Government and assume office as the Inspector General of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan. Luk's will be in Washow for a time and then at Shikung.

PROPOSED CANTON UNIVERSITY.

The Military Government has agreed to contribute a million dollars from the Custom surplus towards the cost of the establishment of a University in Canton and the committee appointed to proceed with the scheme has now begun work. A site for the University has been chosen on the eastern outskirts of the city and delegates are to be sent to Europe and America to investigate educational conditions with a view to introducing a system of education suited to Chinese requirements. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has promised to contribute \$150,000; Commander Chan Kwong-ming, \$50,000; and the Confucian Society has offered to acres of land.

We understand that H.E. the Governor will shortly appoint a committee to consider the draft of the new Volunteer Bill. The Hongkong Defence Corps will be represented on that Committee.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTES' AGENCY.)

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

NUMEROUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Clemenceau discussed outstanding peace problems with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon. Both Premiers are said to be in full agreement regarding Germany. One of the most important subjects discussed was Russia. Other questions were the attitude of Germany to the Peace Treaty, the world's money deadlock, hostility in the United States to the present League of Nations scheme, and France's need of British coal.

THE GREATEST CORDIALITY EXISTS.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
Paris circles state that the greatest cordiality exists between the British and French Premiers, Great Britain showing an excellent disposition to meet France's views and requirements.

M. Clemenceau's invitation to the American Ambassador to participate in the discussion indicates the probability that American collaboration is counted upon in financial and economic measures which will include a plan for restoring the parity of the pound sterling and the restoration of the value of the franc in the British and American exchanges.

It is significant that the United States and Italy were represented at yesterday's sitting. There is every probability that unity of action will be restored.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER HINTS.

Rome, December 18th.

The newspapers hint openly that the question of an Anglo-Franco-Italian post-war alliance is being debated.

FRENCH HOTELS.

RESTRICTION AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
A Bill restricting the employment of foreigners and foreign capital in French hotels will be brought before the Chamber of Deputies. It will be illegal for any hotel to employ a foreign manager, have more than one third foreign capital, or hire more than one third foreign servants.

FRENCH FINANCES.

THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
The United States Government and financiers are debating the possibility of quoting French rentes on the New York Stock Exchange.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

SUPREME FAITH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
Cardinal Mercier, interviewed, said:—
"I do not believe that the Americans will fail to come to France's aid economically, and, if need be, militarily. I am convinced that the United States will remain good and faithful to the Allies whatever happens."

Cardinal Mercier was received by President Poincaré at the Elysee to-day.

THE AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATES.

A MESSAGE TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
The American Peace Delegates—Messrs. Frank L. Polk and Henry White and General Bliss—sent a message of appreciation and loyalty to the French people. They said:—
"We leave you with deepened friendship. The flame of our friendship will grow even brighter in our common struggle for right. The principles of settlement, like our common sacrifices in the war, will become a noble tradition to our people."

AUSTRIA'S PARLOUR CONDITION.

PLEDGES FOR THE ALLIED LOAN.

Paris, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
A Commission of French experts is visiting Vienna for the purpose of selecting certain of the Hapsburg art treasures as pledges for the financial loan by the Allies to Austria.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN APPEAL TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, December 18th.

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Renner, has arrived. Interviewed by Reuters, he said the object of his visit was to represent to the Supreme Council Austria's desperate condition.

He depicted the conditions as very bad and emphasised the absolute necessity of a month's supply of grain by the beginning of January. There was only six days' stock of flour at present available.

Vienna was in even worse straits, being wholly dependent on imported foodstuffs.

He emphasised the impossibility of buying grain abroad, owing to the unpropitiously low value of Austrian money. Dr. Renner believed it to be essential that Austria should be granted long term credits until next October, in order to secure 250,000,000 worth of food; also further credits for raw materials, and the modification of the Saint Germain Treaty in order that mortgaged property could be otherwise hypothecated.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, December 14th.

A conference of 118 national and international unions, passed a resolution denouncing the attempt to inject a spirit of Bolshevism into the affairs of the American Labour Federation and describing the principles of Bolshevism as destructive to American ideals. The resolution also urged the continuance of Government control of railways and urged the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant.

MISSING JEWELS.

A PRINCE'S £7,000 LOSS.

Jewel robberies are engaging the attention of the London and provincial police, and there are prospects that the mystery attaching to the disappearance of a hundred diamonds from the London residence of Prince Yusupoff may be cleared up.

Much has been made of the loss, the value being placed as high as £24,000, the motive attributed to international politics, and the diamonds have been alleged to have been the Crown Jewels of Russia. The facts are that there was a small party at Prince Yusupoff's residence at Knightsbridge and the following day stones valued at £7,000 were missing.

Another loss is a quantity of diamonds valued at £15,000. This parcel disappeared from a registered mailbag in transit from Cape Town to Liverpool, consigned to a firm in London. The police are investigating diamond robberies involving a value of over £100,000, and it is clear that an international gang of experts is at work, although the whole of the losses are not attributed to the same band of thieves.

The name of the princely family of Yusupoff came into great prominence in January, 1917, in connection with the mysterious end of the notorious Russian aristocrat, Rasputin. On the day of that year the body of Rasputin was found in the Neva. The river was ice-bound, but in one of its branches, near Petrovsky Island, a newly-made hole was seen. Near by were blood stains, and the circumstances were such that divers were set to work, and the corpse was brought up. It was not until some days later that the full facts became known. Rasputin was fetched by motor-car to the Petrograd residence of Prince Felix Yusupoff. There, in the garden, he found gathered several members of the high aristocracy, together with the Grand Duke Dimitri, a cousin of the Tsar. These gentlemen informed him that his life was forfeit, on account of his many crimes. Thereupon, it is said that Rasputin attempted to draw a revolver, but was at once shot down. It was generally reported at the time that the Grand Duke Dimitri fired the first shot. Another version was that the tragedy was begun in the house and finished in the garden, a large one running down to the Moika Canal. The body was placed in the car, wrapped up in a fur coat, and the car was driven to the islands at the mouth of the Neva, where the corpse was sunk beneath the ice. Among those alleged to have been a participant in the murder was Mr. Parishkov, a well-known member of the Duma, who afterwards became insane. Prince Felix Yusupoff is about 39 years of age, and belongs to the Sumokoff-Eltzen branch of the family. He married the Grand Duchess Irene, second cousin of the Tsar, and a daughter of the Grand Duke Alexander.

WAR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

TO-DAY'S SALE OF PANIES.

To-day is "Pansy Day." From an early hour a large number of young ladies will patrol the business part of the city, and tempt all and sundry from the various street corners to purchase panies and little medals for the benefit of those who have been rendered homeless by the war. There is no doubt that the fair sellers will get rid of their stocks very soon, for the panies, which have been supplied by the ladies of the Portuguese community, are dainty in design and form an attractive button-hole. Mrs. Montagu Harrison, who is in charge of this morning's sale, had a very busy day yesterday at the City Hall.

Those who are selling panies are as follows:—

Lower Tram Station.—Mrs. Matheson and Mrs. Neillage Brown.
Hongkong Club to Bulwerfield & Swire's.—Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Miss Hewitt and Mrs. Redmond.

Law Courts and Prince's Building.—Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Timmis, and the Misses Scott Harrison.
H.K. and S. Bank to Ice House Street, Des Vaux Road.—Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Keith Chatham, and Miss Wolfe.

Bottom of Battery Path.—Mrs. Syme Thomson and Mrs. Mitchell.
Queen's Road, Ice House Street to Flower Street.—Mrs. Rittler, Mrs. Biggar and children.

Flower Street.—Mrs. Hallifax and Mrs. Beavis.

Hongkong Hotel.—Mrs. and the Misses Grimble.
Des Vaux Road, Ice House Street to Cook's.—Mrs. Lauder and Mrs. Davidson.

Jardine's to P. & O.—Mrs. Bonner and children, Miss Anna Silva, Miss Olga Rosa, Miss Phyllis d'Almeida, Miss Marie Sousa, Miss Lolita Sousa, Miss Aurora Sousa and Miss Bertha Carvalhal.

C.P.R., Hotel Mansions and Post Office.—Mrs. Dunbar and Miss Filkins.
King's, York and St. George's Buildings.—Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Templeton, and Miss Woodcock.

Queen's Buildings.—The Misses Denison, Alexandra Buildings and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.—Mrs. Pennefather and Mrs. Leary.

Naval Hospital.—Mrs. Woodwright.
Star Ferry.—Miss Connie Martin, Miss Alda Franco and Miss Missie Franco.

Kowloon Ferry and Kowloon.—Mrs. Greenaway and friends, Miss Julia Soares and Miss Ella Alves.
Kowloon Dock.—Miss Sullivan.

Quarry Bay.—Mrs. Grimshaw and friends.
Quarry Bay Sugar Ballery.—Mrs. Hill and friends.
Hongkong University.—Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Carle.

St. Stephen's College.—Mrs. Hewitt.
Glenn and Caine Road.—Miss Elfrida Camund and Miss Beatrice Castor.

TO-NIGHT'S MASKED BALL.

Tickets for the Masked Ball at the Volunteer Fared Ground to-night, (in spite of the fact that they cost 5s each) are going like the proverbial hot cakes, and that all the world and his wife will be there is certain. Several enthusiastic promoters of this charitable enterprise are asking large parties of guests to dine and go on to the ball together, either all dressed alike or in costumes mutually complimentary. As Mark Twain's "strawberry mark on the left arm" will possibly not be on view as identification, it will be interesting to see what means will be taken to ensure a disguise which will be no disguise to one's particular cronies. Dominions of any colour or material, but preferably of cotton, are to be worn, and, together with a mask, over one's ordinary evening clothes in the dressing room. Prizes, consisting of (1) A Silver Liqueur set (given by Messrs. Ullmann), (2) A Silver Scent bottle (given by Messrs. Sennet, Fross), and (3) A Hammered Silver bonbonniere (given by Wang Hing), will be awarded to the three most original and prettiest dominions. The judging will be done by Lady Ross Davies and the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, and the latter will present the prizes when the masks are removed at midnight.

A CHARMING DESIGN.

Much admiration has been expressed for these charming drawings of two little refugees fleeing from a burning village which forms the cover of the day's reminder of events planned to aid War-Devastated France, and of Mrs. French's cookery book for the same fund. It may interest the public to know the history of the picture. The artist is Miss M. Upjohn, a well-known American artist living in Paris, who for several years past has devoted her artistic gifts to the cause of those stricken by the war in France. The design in question was made for a poster for the Fund for the War-Devastated Villages of France, of 32 Rue Tailbourg, Paris, which Hongkong, among others, is now helping, and it was greatly admired in Paris when it appeared there in 1917. Thousands of copies in miniature of the picture have been sold, and the entire proceeds of this, as well as of numerous portraits and paintings of refugees, etc., from her brush, Miss Upjohn has given to the Fund.

Miss Upjohn, who is considered one of the best of those artists who paint children, has had many pictures in the Tate Gallery, the Royal Academy, etc. She was working among the refugees in the region of the Aisne when the districts were covered in 1917 were retaken by the Germans in 1918, and she escaped with a party of French peasants only a short half-hour before the invaders returned. But she went out in the midst of the bombardment of the village and buried a lot of agricultural implements which could not be carried away owing to lack of transport, and these were recovered intact when the French, some months later, wrested the last territory from the enemy.

VICTORIA GAOL SENSATION.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY CONTINUED.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT COMPLAINS OF INADEQUATE STAFF.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, continued the enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Warder J. L. Speed and an Indian prison guard, who died as the result of being stabbed at Victoria Gaol on Monday morning.

The jury were Messrs. C. F. Starkey, F. A. Wells, and J. J. Remedios.

Mr. Wood said: Before continuing the inquiry I want to say, more especially to the gentlemen of the Press, that we are getting to a stage where evidence will be called of the movements of escaped prisoners outside the gaol. I would like you to refrain, in the interests of the witnesses, from reporting the facts of the evidence. The prisoner, who has escaped and has been arrested, will be before me at 2.15 p.m. His movements, outside the gaol, should not be reported.

Principal Warder James McLeod stated that on Monday morning he was in his quarters. At 4.30 a.m., he heard whistles blowing. He went to the jalousie of the window and heard some one shouting within the boundary of the gaol. It was an Indian shouting. Witness then heard the alarm bells ring. He went to the prison, where the main gates were unlocked by Mr. Franks. Witness and practically the whole of the European staff entered to gaol. Three officers were detailed to the new gaol. Witness went with Mr. Franks and the Chief Warder to the entrance hall. It was there that Mr. Franks and the Chief Warder were met by the Indian guard, who was armed with a knife.

Witness saw Guard Ayub Khan, bareheaded, with his lamp broken and his left hand bleeding. Mr. Franks asked him what was the matter. He said: "Three men, in plain clothes, assaulted me and left the prison." When asked which way the men went, the guard replied: "Through the No. 3 party gate to the west door. That gate was locked when I saw it, but witness did not examine the place till sometime later. He did not know if the gate was locked or unlocked at the time he went in."

Guard Sheer Shah came from the first floor, without his turban. This man told witness and others that prisoner 24 had struck him with a knife. He did not know where the prisoner had gone to. Witness then went to the corridor to see if there was any trace of the men, but failed to find any. He did not notice at the time whether any of the cells were open. Coming down the stairs, he saw three Indian guards, carrying bamboo in their hands, standing in the entrance hall on the ground floor. Mr. Franks asked one of the men where the Warder was. One of the Indians reported that the Warder was in the Reserve Guard-room, and was removed to the office and had gone to the Reserve Guard-room. Warder Speed's revolver and disappeared.

The Coroner: Was it a cartridge pouch?—Witness: No, Sir, we do not carry any extra cartridges.

Mr. Starkey: Was the revolver loaded?—Witness: Yes. Six rounds.

Continuing, witness stated that he picked up a dagger which was lying on the right-hand side of the office. When he entered the office, Guard Ayub Khan pointed to a key which was lying on the floor outside the Chief Warder's office. Witness picked it up. It was the key of the safe.

The Coroner: Is it the custom of the Warder to carry these keys separately?—Witness: No, the keys are carried in a ring on his person. It carries three keys on the ring. The pass key is carried separately.

Witness then went to the safe to see if the keys were the right keys. The safe was placed in the entrance hall. He found the safe locked. The keys were all in order. Witness returned to the hospital and reported his discoveries to Mr. Franks, and then returned with him to the entrance hall. They next proceeded to the Reserve Guard-room, and discovered the deceased Indian Warder lying on a bed. With the help of two guards, the Indian was lifted up and conveyed to the passage under the gas light. Mr. Franks examined the man's face and found that it was slashed open. The man was not dead at the time and he made signs as if to show which side he was hurt.

Witness examined the side and found it open. Deceased was sent to hospital and the doctor was summoned. The next thing witness did was to go round the different buildings for reports. He received a report to the effect that nothing was amiss. Witness returned to the hospital and Mr. Franks gave orders to unlock the prison. Before it was unlocked, witness handed over the safe keys to another warder, and went to Hamilton Street to investigate the report of a rope hanging near the grill of the gaol. He only saw a portion of the rope. On his return to the gaol, he heard that the door of a cell had been found open. Witness went to call 63 and found a bundle of tools. Two pieces of wood had been cut off from the door. The lock in the door was visible to the eye. Witness next gave evidence of the discovery of the different articles (already mentioned) in the cells.

An Indian Warder stated that on Saturday afternoon he was on duty in the gaol from 1.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. It was his duty to search the cells. He searched the cells of E.5 ward, between 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. When he searched the cells, the prisoners were not inside. Another warder assisted him in the search. Witness searched the cell himself while the other stood on guard duty. Witness searched cell 63. He did not find anything in it. The number of the prisoner inside was 701.

Mr. Starkey: What is the method of your search?—Witness: We open a cell; order the prisoner to take off his clothes and then search him. After that, we examine the blankets, papers, etc. There were no clothes in the cell.

Another guard, who had assisted in the search, gave corroborative evidence. Chinese taking stated that he was on duty in the gaol on Monday morning. He was in the second floor of No. 9 Hall (branch) between 3.30 a.m. and 6.30 a.m. about 4.30 a.m. he was on the second floor when he heard police-whistles blowing from a distance. Witness went down to the first floor and thence to the ground floor. He saw no one there, nor did he hear any sound. He was the only man on duty at No. 2 B. Hall. He then went back to his duty. He saw some Warders coming up with keys and he then discovered what had occurred.

Mr. Franks: B. Hall is the hall in which the grill is, and if anybody should have seen the prisoners escaping it was this man.

The Coroner: When you heard the whistles blown you came down to the ground floor. What part did you go to?—Witness: To the door. I went to the gate as well, but did not walk up and down the ground floor.

The Coroner: These prisoners who escaped seem to have passed your window. Why did you not see them?—Witness: I came to the ground floor about five minutes after the blowing of whistles. I heard no sounds whatever.

Mr. A. C. Passmore, Chief Warder, said that when he entered the prison he went round the corridors and met Guard Sheer Shah. Witness asked him if all was correct, and he said "Yes." When he got to the condemned cell the two prisoners who were occupying it stated that they saw one of the escaped prisoners attacking the Indian Warder, who had since died.

Swong Wong, the prisoner, was examined. Mr. Wood explained to him the nature of the inquiry and told him that if he wished, he could leave the Court without making a statement.

The man said he had nothing at all to say. He was then sent away.

A prisoner in gaol stated that he was undergoing a sentence of nine months' hard labour. On Monday morning he was in a cell along with three others. That night, a prisoner escaped. He did not know how the man got out, as he was asleep at the time. When he got up he found the door closed, but a prisoner had escaped, leaving his clothes behind. He did not know from where the man got the clothes.

Another prisoner stated that he awoke when he heard whistles being blown. He noticed that one of the prisoners in the cell had escaped. Prisoner 340 rang the bell for the warder.

Mr. J. Eldridge, of the P.W.D., stated that he had inspected the gaol doors and the implements alleged to have been used by the prisoners. He had also seen the detached portions of the lock.

The Coroner: Can you form any opinion as to how long it would take a prisoner to open the lock?—Witness: I should have opened the lock, and stated that it would take about an hour with the tools he had with him. The work seemed to have been very recently done.

Warder Johnson stated that he assisted in removing Warder Speed to hospital. In one of the pockets of the Warder he found a pass key and another bunch of keys.

Mr. J. W. Franks, recalled, stated that the number of European officers allowed on the estimate was 23, including himself, the Chief Warder, four Principal Warders and 23 Warders. At present they were seven under strength. Of the remaining twenty-one, two warders were in Hospital and two were on long leave. On Monday morning there were only 11 persons on duty—ten during the day and one at night. That was only half the staff. They had also to send four men—two at night and two during the day—to the branch prison at Kennedy Town. The Indian staff at full strength was 18 warders, 38 assistant warders, and 26 guards. The actual strength at the present time was 14 warders, 30 assistant warders, and 23 guards. Of these, the number on duty at Kennedy Town was one Indian warder and eleven assistant warders. They were, therefore, altogether 3 Indian warders, 8 assistant warders and three guards below strength. In addition, they had a staff of 12 Chinese guards, who were not permanent members of the gaol staff, but were lent by the Police.

Mr. Starkey: Was Warder Speed armed with a loaded revolver?—Witness: Yes. It is the custom for the Principal Warder when he goes off duty, to hand the revolver to the man who comes on duty.

Mr. Starkey: How long has the prison system been in force by which only one European is in charge at night?—Witness: It has always been so as far as I can remember. At one time, however, another European slept in the gaol.

Mr. Starkey: I take it that he is the only European in the gaol at night now?—Witness: Yes. The other man at that time never took part in patrolling.

The Coroner: When was that custom abandoned?—Witness: About 1915.

The Coroner: After Warder Speed's death, you had nine warders only available, also the Chief Warder and three principal warders. To answer an immediate alarm, however, there were only eight, as one of the warders lived some distance away.

Mr. Starkey: Is there no guard patrolling outside the gaol walls at night?—(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE TO CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

His Excellency the Governor paid a well deserved tribute to the officers and men of the Hongkong Defence Corps at the ceremonial parade held on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency said:—Officers, N.C.O.s and Men of the Hongkong Defence Corps, I am sorry that the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of seeing you together should be the last on which the Corps will appear in public. It is to me a matter of regret that a Corps with a record of such good work should cease to exist, but we may hope—and if we are, pangulane may believe—that it will not again in our time be necessary to mobilise the whole resources of the Empire. That being so, it is, I understand, the general feeling that service in the auxiliary forces in Hongkong should no longer be on a compulsory basis, and it has therefore been decided to wind up the Hongkong Defence Corps. An Ordinance will be passed at next week's meeting of the Legislative Council repealing the Compulsory Service Ordinance, and the Defence Corps will cease to exist at the end of the year.

Before this occurs, I want to take the opportunity of thanking you on behalf of the Colony and of the Empire for the services which you have rendered efficiently, readily and cheerfully during the war. I will, I am sure, always be a pleasant and a proud memory to you in the years to come that, though you were unable to serve the King on one of the battle fronts—and obviously not every body who wished to go to the front could do so as the business of the Empire had to be carried on—you have still been able to do valuable services to the Empire in your own Colony.

The Hongkong Defence Corps was, I am informed, mobilised immediately on the outbreak of war, and its efficiency enabled the General Officer Commanding to dispense at once with a large number of regular soldiers—a fact which in itself constitutes no inconsiderable service to the Empire. The General has already, I believe, expressed his appreciation of the services of the Artillery Section, which took a large part in the arduous work of the Examination Service, and of the Engineering Section, which has taken charge of the searchlights throughout the war. The Infantry Sections have not been called upon to perform duties of quite so continuous and important a character, but it has done valuable work by providing guards whenever required, and the Corps, whether as the Volunteer Corps or as the Defence Corps, can look back with satisfaction on a record of good work done.

Now a word as to the future. I believe that technically the repeal of the Compulsory Service Ordinance restores automatically the position as it existed before they were enacted, but it will certainly not be satisfactory after this lapse of time to resume just where we left off. The Volunteer Ordinances will need revision in the light of the experience which has been gained, and it has been decided that the best course will be to start afresh with a new Ordinance. This Ordinance will be framed at an early date, but it will be a great advantage to those who have to frame it to know for what number of men they are likely to have to provide. I should, therefore, be obliged if all those of you who are willing to continue to give your services as Volunteers will communicate with the Commandant as soon as possible so that he may inform me what the strength of the future force is likely to be.

Among other questions which will arise is that of the name of the force in the future—whether the old name of the H.K.V.C. or the more recent name of the Hongkong Defence Force. Both names now have honourable traditions behind them. My own preference would be for the "Hongkong Defence Corps," but I consider that this is essentially a matter in which the wishes of the members of the Corps should be consulted. I will therefore ask a large number of you—and I hope it will be a large number—who are prepared to serve as Volunteers, to let the Commandant know, when you send in your names, which you prefer. I will give effect to the general wish.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your services and I wish you good-bye as a Corps.

Witness: No. Continuing, witness stated that in his opinion the occurrence was due to the shortage in the European staff. When they had the full European staff there was better supervision, and the Europeans saw that the work was done fairly. It was impossible to get the Indian staff to work with real energy without European supervision. This probably explained how it came about that the prisoners were able to make a dagger.

The Coroner: Make them!—Witness replied that it was possible that the prisoners might have made the dagger from old files used in the gaol. The knife found on the Lusitania Club premises was a shoemaker's knife.

The Coroner: You mean a shoemaker's knife used in gaol?—Witness replied that that was possible. There were a number of knives and files which were condemned to be destroyed. The prisoners might have made the dagger. Those should have been taken out and destroyed. In his opinion, the work was absolutely unattended, and, therefore, there was a certain amount of lax supervision. The inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

The jury made another inspection of the gaol.

The Coroner will sum up the evidence this afternoon, and then call upon the jury to return their verdict.

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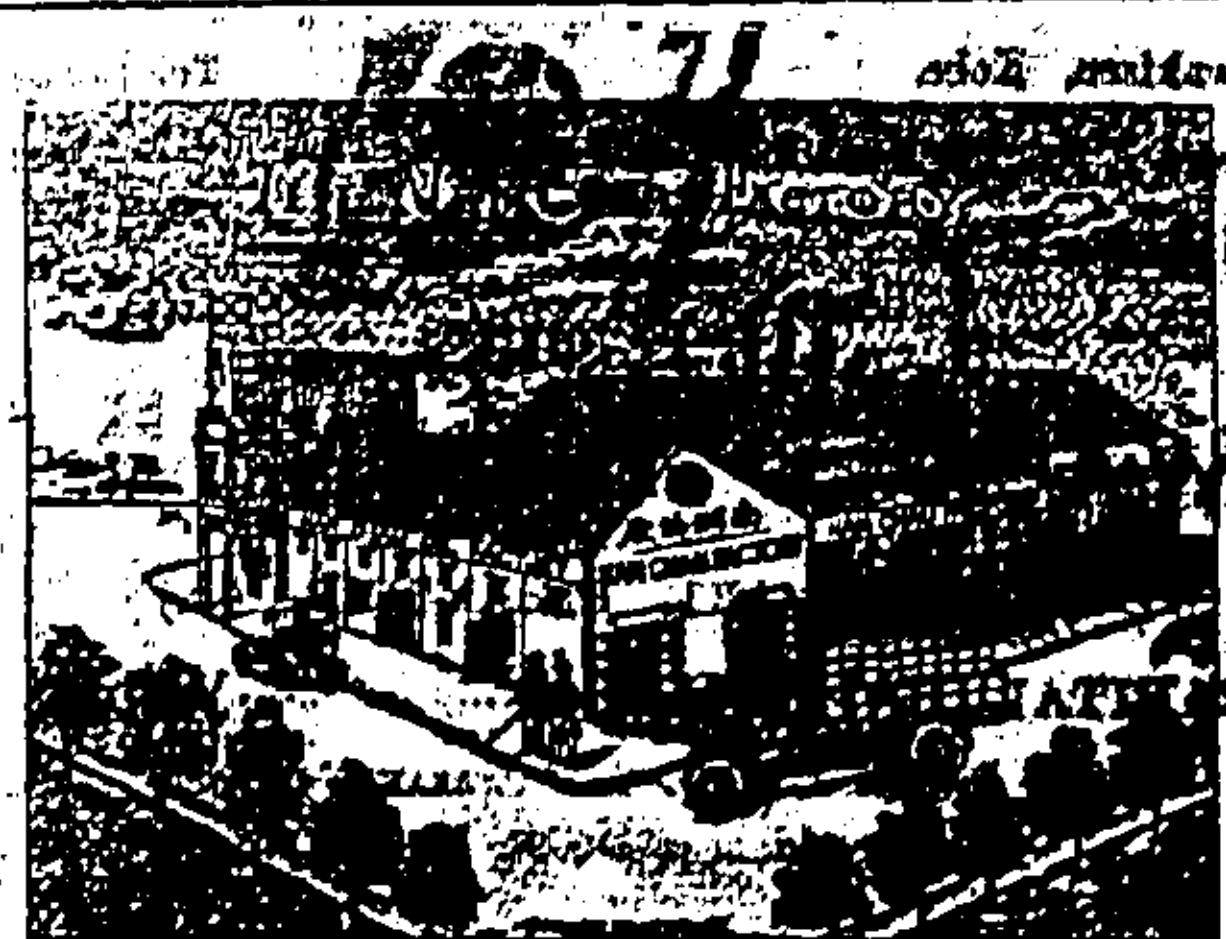
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GLORIOUS WAR RECORD.

The 20th annual Report of the Imperial
Merchants Service Guild, recently issued
in Liverpool, shows that 14,000 officers
and men of the British Mercantile Marine
gave up their lives for their country in
the war.

There are 1,519 names on the honour list
for bravery, coolness, and intrepidity in
time of danger at sea and on shore. At
the head of the list of decorated officers
in the Royal Naval Reserve list stands
the name of Lieutenant Harold Aubin,
D.S.C., who won the Victoria Cross, and
the head of the long bravery list is Cap-
tain Frank H. Clare, commander of the
Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha*,
whose ship was hit by two torpedoes and
went down in less than four minutes in
September, 1917, off the south-west coast
of Ireland. In this disaster 55 of the
officers and crew were drowned.

CAPTAIN CLARE'S HEROISM.

The citation reads: "For extraordinary
heroism and presence of mind when his
ship was sunk by the enemy." Captain
Clare saved 11 of his firemen
and sailors who were helpless in the water
by swimming with them to a life raft.
The survivors presented to him a marble
clock as a token of their appreciation of
his gallant conduct.

The 1,519 decorations awarded to the
merchant service include six Victoria
Crosses, 50 Distinguished Service Orders,
37 Orders of the British Empire, 410 Dis-
tinguished Service Crosses, 15 bars to the
D.S.C., 33 awards from the French Gov-
ernment, 333 mentioned in despatches, 270
commended for services, and 257 other
decorations.

The merchant marine not only fed
people of the allied nations during the
war, but supplied the armies and navies
with guns and ammunition. In addition,
the big liners like the *Olympic*,
Hattie, *Carmania* and *Caronia*, carried
thousands of tons of oil fuel for the
British Navy.

Thirteen thousand officers of the mer-
chant service were serving during the
war in the navy, taken from the Royal
Naval Reserve, and there were 78,000 fire-
men and sailors, 20,000 men in the Gov-
ernment transports, and 36,000 coastwise
sailors and firemen in the trawlers who
were doing duty as mine sweepers and
submarine chasers.

BRITISH TONNAGE LOSSES.

The report states that the official figures
show that the total British gross tonnage
sunk by the enemy amounted to 9,031,822,
and the gain in the way of new construction,
tonnage purchased abroad, and
enemy tonnage captured was 5,553,316,
leaving the net loss of British tonnage
at 3,444,015, which is nearly double the
net loss of the other world tonnage.

So far on the list of honours, only one
knighthood has been awarded to the Brit-
ish Mercantile Marine, and the recipient
was Captain Bertram Fox Hayes D.S.O.,
of the White Star liner *Olympic*, who
sank two submarines off Portsmouth on
May 12th, 1918, and carried nearly 300,000
troops across the Atlantic and to Madras,
in the Mediterranean, without losing a
man, although the liner had some marvellous
narrow escapes, as the German commanders
were making special efforts to sink her.

BERNSTORFF'S ADMISSION.

BEFORE GERMAN ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE.

Berlin, October 22nd.
Count von Bernstorff, who has been
called before the committee of the Ger-
man Assembly, which is carrying on an
investigation to fix the responsibility for
the starting of the war, testified that he
always knew that the adoption of un-
restricted submarine warfare would mean
the losing of the war by Germany. He
was a consistent opponent, he said, of
all contemplated campaigns of frightful-
ness and had consequently urged the adop-
tion of the policy of mediation made by
President Wilson.
Bernstorff said that the British ven-
fascated and deciphered many cable-
grams to and from America. In this
way, he believed, the note sent by
Foreign Secretary Zimmermann to the
German minister at the City of Mexico,
suggesting a Japanese-Mexican-German
Alliance against the United States, had
been secured.

COUNTRY SETTLING DOWN.

The disquieting symptoms among the
German population are now gradually
disappearing and the country is settling
back to something approaching the pre-
war basis. The strikes are collapsing
owing to the firm attitude assumed by the
employers.

The principal causes of the subsidence of
the Spartan unrest are the fact that the
labourers have commenced to realise
that extreme Socialism will only further
ruin the country and that the difficul-
ties of living are being made easier
owing to the removal of the Allied
blockade and the sale by the Government
at low prices of food stuffs imported from
the United States. The adoption of the
contract system for workmen, in addition
to the payment by hour plan, is also
helping making the employers more
diligent.

The workmen on the Berlin under-
ground railway have organized and have
declared themselves against strike pro-
paganda, declaring themselves in favour
of moderate arrangements whereby the
workshops may be kept open despite the
strike on the line itself.
The decrease in the disquieting labour
symptoms, the confiscation of arms and
the extension of the police forces are all
helping to restore order in Germany.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR

1919.

DINNER DANCES will be held
on the following nights during
CHRISTMAS WEEK:—

CHRISTMAS EVE,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25TH.

BOXING NIGHT,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26TH.

AND
NEW YEAR'S EVE,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31ST.

The Popular Entertainers, THE MISSES
ALTHEA and DORIS WOODS, will appear
in the above CHRISTMAS DANCES.
Special Table d'Hôte Menus will be
provided in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per
head, and in the MAIN DINING ROOM at
\$2.50 per head.
Patrons are advised to book early as
accommodation is limited. All tables pre-
sented engaged and not cancelled pre-
midday on the day to which such reservation
applies will be charged for, whether occupied
or not.
Bookings may be made at the HOTEL
MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGARTY
Manager.

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STOCKINGS, etc.

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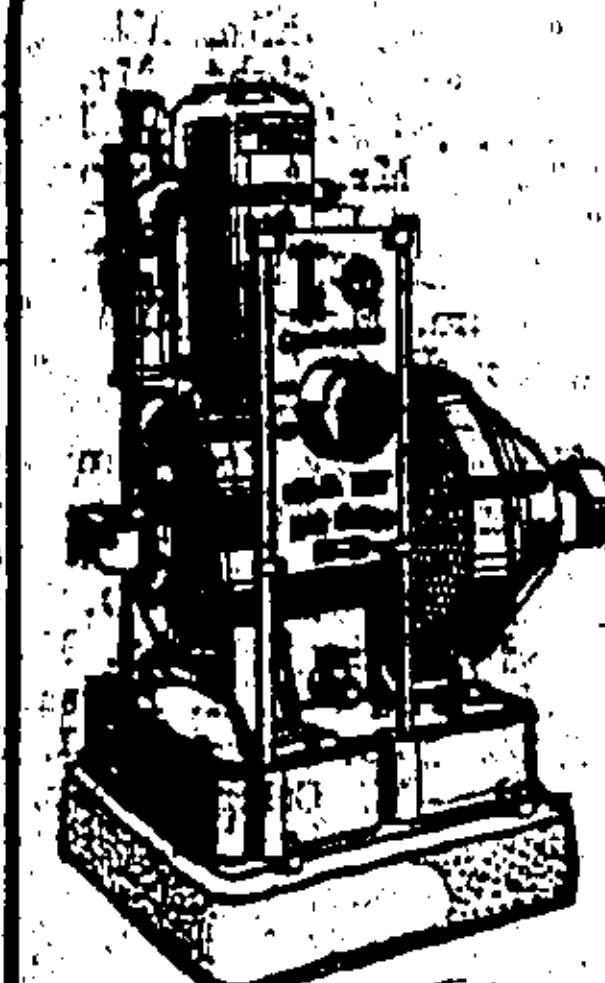
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Batteries.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... 23rd December.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ... "CHENAN" ... On 20th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "SUIYANG" ... On 23rd Dec. 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 29th Dec. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are asked in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIRONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY ... 19th Dec. at 1 P.M.
HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY ... 23rd Dec. at 1 P.M.
QUINERBAUG ... Capt. J. Medina ... FRIDAY ... 26th Dec. at Noon.

* For Amoy Passengers Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez ... 5th Jan.
"OANPAI" ... via Suez ... 23rd Jan.
"ARISTO" ... via Suez ... 19th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
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HONGKONG AND CANTON ... REISS & CO., CANTON.

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LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,500	28th Dec. Noon.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	19th Dec. Noon.	Malacca & London direct.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	1st Jan.	Do—

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"	1st Dec.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	15th Jan.	Saidjah, Thursday Island.
"EASTERN"	6,000	15th Feb.	Queensland, Ports and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNBAR"	5,500	24th Dec.	Shanghai.
"SOMALI"	6,700	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	4th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.

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Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans and are altered without notice.
Steamers and Sailing ships are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
Freight only.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dovers, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ELDRIDGE"	About Dec. 18th.
"IDA"	About Dec. 24th.
"EDMORE"	About Dec. 28th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	About Jan. 5th.
"ICONIUM"	About Jan. 20th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WAWALONA" ... About Dec. 29th.

Through bills of Lading issued to consignees' order.

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S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

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SHINYO MARU	12,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	Jan. 23rd (from Yokohama)
"PERBIA MARU"	9,000	Feb. 2nd
KOREA MARU	9,000	Feb. 22nd

* omitting call at Shanghai

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1921
ANYO MARU	15,400	Jan. 23rd
SRIYO MARU	14,500	May, 11th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Leave Hongkong
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	"PORTO" ... 10,000	On or about 11th Jan. 1921
YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" ... 10,000	On or about 28th Jan.
	"PAUL LECOQ" ... 10,000	On or about 22nd Feb.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 10,000 ... On or about 28th Dec.

SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNHORST" (Chartered) On or about 30th Dec.

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LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and

"BORNEO MARU" ... End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.

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BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"GANGES MARU" ... Friday, 19th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"KUNATRI MARU" ... Monday, 22nd December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" (Shanghai) ... Tuesday, 23rd December.
"CHICAGO MARU" (Hankow) ... Friday, 27th December.
"ABABA MARU" (Shanghai) ... Friday, 10th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMARUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st December.

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"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th December.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to—

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